FORTY YEARS OF WORLD DEVELOPMENT

40

1961

1962

1963

1965

1966

1967

1968

1969

United Nations Development Programme Annual Report 1989

1972

1973

1976

1977

1979

1980

1981

1983

1985

1986

1987

1989

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT UNDP

The United Nations Development Programme is the world's largest multilateral grant development co-operation organization. It serves as the central planning, funding and co-ordinating agency for technical co-operation by the entire United Nations system. The following are preliminary figures for the end of 1989.

Service to developing countries	40 years
Countries and territories served	152
Field offices	112
UNDP international personnel	1,663
UNDP national personnel	4,973
On-going projects	6,904
Number of projects approved in 1989	1,441
Contributions pledged for 1990	$1.3 billion
United Nations Volunteers who served in 1989	2,355
International experts recruited in 1989	7,835
National experts recruited in 1989	9,734
Fellowships awarded in 1989	11,113

UNDP and its associated funds provide assistance in agriculture, education, employment, fisheries, health, industry, science and technology, transport and communications, and other sectors.

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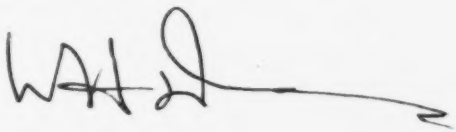
THE REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). We look back with gratitude and pride to four decades of development co-operation with the international community. Our shared vision has been that human beings hold the key to long-term development, and that the ultimate goal of development is to offer people more options — to improve their standard of well-being, their political freedom, human rights and self-respect. ❖ The past decades have witnessed achievements and setbacks, struggles and triumphs. In the early 1950s, a child born in rural Africa had the same chance of survival as an infant born in medieval Europe. The survival rate of that same child today is comparable to that of 1930s Europe — a leap of centuries in just four decades. During that same time, the world has witnessed far-reaching changes in human prospects. The average life expectancy in developing countries rose from 43 to 60 years, infant death rates were cut in half, and adult literacy rates nearly doubled. ❖ But progress has been uneven and erratic. Over a billion people still live in poverty. Over a billion still lack safe drinking water. And over a billion still cannot read or write. ❖ UNDP's experience conveys important messages for the future. In order to share those with the international community, UNDP will publish its first annual Human Development Report in 1990. The Report presents a record of human development. It also examines linkages between economic growth and social concerns, and identifies alternative strategies for human development. ❖ The renewed emphasis on human development reflects the often painful experience of developing countries in the 1980s. Many of them had to cut social expenditures as their governments grappled with falling commodity prices, rising debt costs and structural adjustment programmes that called for rigorous austerity measures. Governments undertaking structural adjustment programmes have sought UNDP advice in improving budget and debt management, liberalizing market and pricing policies, increasing public sector efficiency and strengthening export programmes. UNDP has financed a number of projects to gauge the impact of structural adjustment, and is a major contributor to a US$10 million programme to assess the social dimensions of structural adjustment in Africa. ❖ The Human Development Report and the strategies it helps identify will also provide a framework for various social sector initiatives, including education efforts. Governments may wish to launch new programmes as a follow-up to the World Conference on Education for All, which was sponsored jointly by UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF and the World Bank. ❖ Placing people at the centre of development is the

WILLIAM H DRAPER III

focus of UNDP's "Partners in Development" Programme, which has allocated $3 million to date to Non-Governmental Organizations' (NGOs) innovative community-based projects. In 1989, 62 field offices gave support of up to $25,000 each for 125 projects, which included training women for employment, strengthening small-scale enterprises and improving primary health care. ❖ In the area of human resources development and national capacity building, UNDP's newly launched $60 million Management Development Programme is assisting countries in critical public sector management and administration. The goal is to help countries develop better trained personnel, more efficient public services and improved fiscal policy. ❖ Environmental management remained a top priority in 1989, as UNDP continued in the global fight against deforestation, desertification, industrial pollution, and the threat posed by the greenhouse effect. Over the past year and a half, UNDP has arranged more than 70 meetings between environmentalists and government officials to help them shape national policies on the environment. It participated in a regional meeting in Quito, Ecuador, to plan international co-operation for safeguarding the fragile Amazonian ecosystem and the people who live there. In all, UNDP is presently supporting more than 400 environmentally-related projects. ❖ Also during the year, UNDP continued to help countries overcome both human and natural disasters. Flood-ravaged Bangladesh received assistance in launching a long-term flood control plan. Operation Lifeline Sudan delivered over 100,000 tonnes of food and supplies to a starving population. Early warning systems supported by UNDP technical assistance spared hundreds of lives as Hurricane Hugo advanced across the Caribbean. ❖ The year also witnessed a growing response by UNDP and other agencies to the spreading epidemic of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Efforts were undertaken to address the social, economic and cultural implications of this global threat to development. ❖ These and many more vital contributions to development were performed by more than 5,000 dedicated staff members. Working as a team with its partner agencies, UNDP will forge ahead into the 1990s with capability, enthusiasm and determination. ❖ Throughout its 40 years of development work, UNDP has witnessed the ascent of international co-operation for the improvement of skills and knowledge. Its formula has been to help people to help themselves. ❖ UNDP must now build on those 40 years of progress in confronting the challenges of the 1990s. Last year, donors continued to voice their confidence in UNDP and its related funds by pledging a record $1.3 billion for 1990, up five per cent from 1989. ❖ This anniversary report looks back at what has mattered most in development — and looks forward to tackling the most urgent future problems.



William H. Draper III
Administrator

Signing of a technical assistance agreement with newly-independent Guinea.

Improved nets boosted the fishing industry in Kerala, India.

Malaria eradication teams made their way into remote areas.

THE FIFTIES
Assessing and Addressing Development Needs

"May I say, as one who has had some share in this great enterprise since it was no more than a daydream in a few adventurous minds, that...its greatest merit may be seen by future historians to lie in its demonstration that international co-operation for economic development is a practical working proposition, and that it proved that some dreams can come true."

DAVID OWEN
FIRST HEAD OF EPTA

Forty years ago, when much of the world economy was in ruins after World War II, few people could have predicted that the most prosperous period in history lay ahead. The dramatic transformation of the fortunes of the post-war world was the direct result of international co-operation at a level never previously attempted. ❖ The founding of the United Nations brought a global vision: a new world in which economic and social opportunity could rise from the ashes of war. The Marshall Plan provided the capital base for reconstructing war-torn Europe, building on the foundation of existing technical know-how. A "revolution of rising expectations" began to sweep through Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East, including many nations still under colonial rule. ❖ The less-developed countries of the world lacked many of the basic building blocks for economic growth. Large areas of need were physical infrastructure and technical skills. There were few roads, schools, research or health facilities, and minimal industry. There were inadequate numbers of trained professionals, and little or no data on the resources available. ❖ "The United Nations and the specialized agencies have an unparalleled opportunity to assist underdeveloped countries to take advantage of modern techniques, and so to help them to achieve for themselves the material and social benefits of sound, balanced economic development," said UN Secretary-General Trygvye Lie in 1949. That year, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance — the predecessor of the United Nations Development Programme — was created. In the following year, 54 countries pledged $20 million in support of the new agency. ❖ David Owen, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General in charge of economic affairs, became the first Director of the Expanded Programme. Originally there were six member UN agencies in the Expanded Programme: the UN itself, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO and WHO. The aim of these agencies was to build up basic knowledge and technical services needed by developing countries. ❖ An important step in the Expanded Programme's early months was the creation of the field office system — a professionally staffed network of development service centres. The offices would provide a continuous exchange of information on specific development needs for each country. ❖ Much had to be learned about the nature of development in those early years. The experience of the Marshall Plan had led many to believe that capital assistance given for short periods of time would be all that was needed. In the early 1950s, prevailing attitudes among Western experts assumed that the development experience of the advanced industrial nations could be imitated by the newly

"We recognize that assistance received under the United Nations Programme has something new and hopeful added to it: the miraculous ingredient of international co-operation whereby nations, by pooling together a portion of their resources and their "know-how," are able to help each other without expectation of reward or profit or gain. We have the fervent hope that this programme will expand and endure and continue to grow from strength to strength."

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PHILIPPINES

emerging countries. ❖ Emphasis was often placed on industrialization. A predominant viewpoint was that if a country wished to develop, it had to build up its industrial sector, particularly manufacturing. A critical weakness of the early development co-operation efforts was a failure to recognize that capital assistance and the creation of physical infrastructure were not enough for self-sustaining development. Investments in people and institutions had to follow, or development efforts would collapse. The Expanded Programme constituted the first modest attempt to fill that gap. ❖ By 1955, the Expanded Programme began to develop a policy based on priorities as seen by developing countries themselves. Programmes would be drawn up by the government at the country level with the advice of the participating organizations. This gave force to the idea that governments of developing countries knew better than any outsider the priorities needed for national advancement. ❖ Ten years after its inception, the Expanded Programme's global character was readily apparent. Experts had been drawn from 64 different countries, fellowships had been provided to send people to 68 countries for training. Equipment and supplies had been purchased at a cost of $3.2 million. A report to the UN General Assembly highlighted achievements of the first decade of UN development assistance :

- Centres in India had trained more than 600 fishermen in navigation, gear and net construction and engine maintenance. The Expanded Programme and FAO worked together to provide the experts and technical assistance.
- Through a malaria eradication project in Burma (Myanmar), the number of people protected from the disease increased from 1.3 million to 9.2 million within five years. UNICEF and the Expanded Programme launched the initiative.
- In the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria), UNESCO and the Expanded Programme provided technical assistance in creating a National Scientific Instruments Centre to support industrial and agricultural research laboratories and universities.
- Newly-independent Guinea was provided with experts in public finance and administration, vocational training and meteorology. ❖

One part of this early development work was centred on promoting entrepreneurship and domestic and foreign trade. International experts helped design and manage textile mills and rehabilitate mines in Burma (Myanmar), improve production of sugar factories in Ceylon (Sri Lanka), train builders to construct coastal ships in Indonesia, plan a power grid in Pakistan, and design expansion of steel mills and shipbuilding facilities in the Philippines. In some cases, such technical assistance projects led to millions of dollars in follow-on investments. ❖ Towards the end of the 1950s, requests for development assistance were beginning to outstrip available funding. The next important step in the evolution of UN development assistance was the creation in 1959 of the Special Fund, a new institution paralleling and enlarging the work of the Expanded Programme. Its aim was to meet "certain urgent needs for pre-

investment aid." ❖ The Special Fund was geared toward specific projects that would prepare developing countries for capital investment, both foreign and domestic. It would facilitate new capital investments of all types — private and public, national and international — by creating conditions that would make such investments either feasible or more effective. ❖ During the early years of UN technical assistance, the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund placed strong emphasis on pre-investment studies and technical assistance to oversee capital investment projects. With time, this stress placed on capital formation would give way to investments in "human capital" — education, training, skill formation and manpower planning.

Egyptians received training at the National Scientific Instruments Centre.

Steel mill expansion in the Philippines.

THE SIXTIES
Expanding Development Horizons

Experts in Afghanistan surveying for irrigation canals.

"Creation of UNDP, the largest multinational assistance programme in the world, is a giant step towards ... accelerating the fight on a worldwide scale to free mankind from want."

REPRESENTATIVE OF ITALY

By the 1960s, two-thirds of the world's population subsisted on less than one-sixth of the world's income. Half of a billion people in dozens of developing countries were beset by deprivation. Millions were clinging to survival itself by a fraying lifeline. Global poverty was killing thousands each day. Millions more were crippled through malnutrition, chronic diseases, illiteracy and a host of other iniquities. The progress in the war on want was inadequate when matched against needs. ❖ Technical assistance continued to evolve to meet the developing world's new challenges. A surge of development work accompanied the liquidation of colonial empires which had brought an influx of new countries into the UN. Emphasis was placed on training tens of thousands of professionals and skilled labourers — teachers, health workers, machinists, agronomists, demographers and engineers — to create the essential, self-perpetuating pool of expertise and experience vital to long-term development. ❖ Paul Hoffman became the dynamic Managing Director of the Special Fund after remarkable success in administering the Marshall Plan for economic recovery in Europe. "Given better health, better education, better training," said Mr. Hoffman, "tens of millions of people, now relatively ineffective, could contribute mightily to moving their countries from poverty and stagnation to self-propelling economic growth." ❖ In its first seven years, the Special Fund became the largest programme of pre-investment assistance to developing countries. Its activities were worldwide in scope, with 130 countries participating. By 1965, cumulative donor pledges to the Special Fund had reached $422 million, and more than 86,000 people had benefited from courses offered by 130 Fund-assisted training institutions. Over 1,840 experts had been sent into the field. The Fund's initiatives generated more than $1 billion in follow-up investments. Its accomplishments included:

- Paving the way for a multi-purpose dam on the Nam Pong river in Thailand, which brought irrigation to 22,000 hectares.
- Financing FAO soil surveys and irrigation and land reclamation studies in Egypt that helped open more than a million acres to new cultivation.
- Creating the Economic Development Board in Singapore to promote investment from overseas. With technical assistance from ILO, the Board helped speed evaluation of investors' proposals; set up industrial estates to support new factories, and create a technical service department to determine standards for manufactured products. By 1965, more than 650 enterprises in Singapore had received technical guidance.
- Training teachers to meet education needs during the rapid expansion of secondary schools in Nigeria. With help from UNESCO, a federal college for teachers in Lagos and four regional teacher training colleges were created.

New industries in Singapore attracted overseas investors.

A multi-purpose dam on the Nam Pong river in Thailand.

The "green revolution" produced high yielding strains of rice.

A literacy campaign in Bamako, Mali.

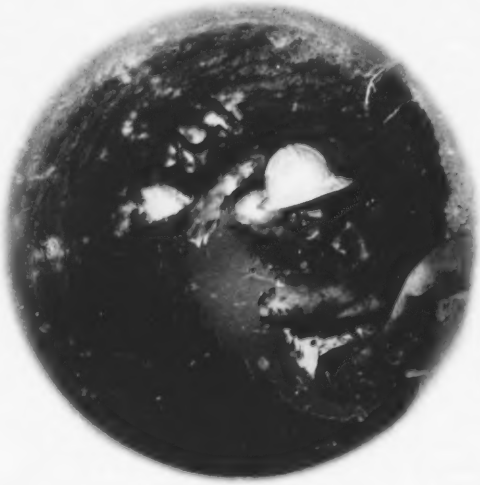
Students at a Federal College for teacher training in Lagos, Nigeria.

- Establishing the Mohammadia Engineering School in Rabat, Morocco to give professional training in civil, mining, mechanical and electrical engineering. The 34 graduates who received their degrees in 1964 were the first professional engineers ever trained in Morocco. ❖

As the range of assistance grew, so did requests for it, especially from the rising number of newly independent countries. In 1966 the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund were merged to create the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). "In establishing a new United Nations Development Programme the General Assembly has moved to put our world organization in the very front-line of global war on want," said Secretary-General U Thant. ❖ The advantages were a pooling of resources, simplification of procedures, improvement in planning, and a general strengthening of UN development aid. UNDP emerged as the world's largest multilateral source of grant technical assistance. ❖ Paul Hoffman was named the first Administrator of UNDP and David Owen Co-Administrator in January 1966. At its inception, UNDP inherited from its two predecessor agencies a combined commitment of more than 3,000 projects, with a value of $588 million. ❖ As the sixties ended, world population was growing at an accelerated rate. The post-war baby boom in the industrialized countries was augmented by rapid growth in the developing regions. In an effort to address population issues, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) became operational under the new UNDP in 1969. ❖ The creation of the enlarged organization inspired some soul-searching over the UN's ability to carry out a larger development role. Australian development consultant Sir Robert Jackson was commissioned to write the *Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System*. Completed in September 1969, the five-volume, 600-page document was one of the liveliest and most controversial assessments of the effectiveness of the UN agencies. The provocative report and a number of other similar studies concluded that UNDP had many praiseworthy features, but, as it was organized, was not able to deliver appreciably increased amounts of assistance with adequate efficiency and economy. As 1969 drew to a close, UNDP entered the new decade with a clear mandate to restructure its organization.

"Establishment of the UNDP provides our United Nations family with a greater ability to fulfil the basic mission...to help developing countries make fuller use of their own resources — for strengthening their economies, for enriching the lives of their people, and for contributing to the greater well-being of the entire world community."

U THANT
UN SECRETARY-GENERAL



Mineral resources exploration in Senegal.

By the 1970s, millions of hectares of land had been brought under cultivation.

After floods in Pakistan, safe drinking water was brought to villages.

THE SEVENTIES
Getting Down to Basics

"I regard development as one of the greatest causes to which mankind has ever devoted itself in all its long history — a cause which the future may reveal as the seedbed for a flowering of human well-being that could cover the face of this planet."

PAUL G. HOFFMAN
UNDP ADMINISTRATOR

By the 1970s, the developing world had achieved notable accomplishments. Millions of hectares of land had been brought under cultivation. Rivers had been harnessed to produce new hydroelectric power. The "green revolution" had produced new strains of rice, wheat and vegetables that had doubled output per hectare in many areas of the world. ❖ Although development had helped to expand physical production, inequities remained. Many developing countries were producing much more food, but over half of the people in those countries were undernourished. Schooling facilities had improved, but one out of every two children still never set foot in a classroom. For the developing world, average life expectancy in 1970 still hovered around 54 years. The trickle-down effects expected to follow increases in output did little to alleviate widespread poverty. ❖ Where once economic growth was the priority for development, alleviation of poverty, employment issues and satisfying basic human needs became central concerns. New and more complex strategies were needed during the 1970s to reduce the dependence of poor countries on the industrialized world, to spread the benefits of development to lagging regions, and to increase the productivity and income of the poor. No single formula or quick solution would be found to these problems. ❖ To build on its strengths and correct its weaknesses in delivering assistance, UNDP followed the advice of the Jackson Report and other studies made in 1969. It reached the "Consensus" of 1970 which revamped UNDP's structure, strategy and tactics. The Consensus instituted a series of five-year "development co-operation cycles" and led to the establishment of Indicative Planning Figures (IPFs) — a formula based largely on a country's population and per capita gross national product — which would forecast the amount of UNDP assistance each developing country could expect within a given cycle. ❖ In the process, careful management of development resources became a high priority. Today roughly one-sixth of UNDP resources goes to help develop the data and analyses necessary for development planning. In 1950, few developing countries had self-generated national development plans. Today, almost all do. ❖ In many cases, UNDP was called in to help governments design their own development plans. The recipient countries themselves were made responsible for preparing these plans. This process has become vital for promoting national self-reliance. ❖ Another important UNDP reform during the decade shifted the power and responsibility for technical co-operation away from headquarters into the field. Governments could now look to the UNDP Resident Representatives for support at the country level. These "Res Reps" were now playing a key role in ensuring efficiency of projects and co-ordinating assistance from other UN agencies and donor governments. At the same time, increased responsibility for project execution was given to governments and institutions in the developing countries themselves. ❖ In the mid-1970s, UNDP also began to en-

"Our activities have grown in scale and range to such an extent that, today, the Resident Representative must be a highly-skilled manager of a multi-million dollar programme — shouldering most of the responsibility for planning and delivering varied development programmes, and combining these talents with the essential skills of development diplomacy."

RUDOLPH A PETERSON
UNDP ADMINISTRATOR

courage governments to use the potentials of technical and economic co-operation among developing countries. The aim was to capitalize on centuries-old experience and new first-hand practical knowledge that the developing world could call on for self-help. ❖ With a realigning of development assistance, success would now be measured by project results rather than the sheer quantity of investment from industrialised countries. And the cycle of reliance on outside experts and imported equipment would give way to building local skills and technology. It also became clear that projects could not be pre-packaged or standardized, but rather had to be carefully custom-tailored. ❖ Having helped set UNDP on a new course, Paul Hoffman retired as Administrator in January 1972. He was replaced by Rudolph Peterson, a former Chairman of the Bank of America and head of a U.S. Presidential task force on international development assistance. His four-year term as UNDP Administrator resulted in a major expansion of the field office network. Examples of 1970s projects indicate the wide range of UNDP's reach:

- In Malawi, UNDP and FAO worked together in an agricultural project to improve livestock disease control and animal husbandry research. The effort was followed by a seven per cent rise in annual beef consumption.
- Following massive floods in Pakistan, UNDP co-ordinated a project in Punjab and Sind to install 50,000 tubewells and handpumps, freeing eight million villagers from dependence on contaminated open-surface wells and stagnant ponds for their drinking water.
- A joint pilot project with UNESCO in Upper Volta (Burkina Faso) increased literacy and provided training for improved nutrition and sanitation for 90,000 people, many of them women.
- In Costa Rica, UNDP and ILO helped the National Training Institute train more than 60,000 with new courses in textiles, construction, metal mechanics, auto repair, electronics and hotel management. ❖

Despite an erosive impact of inflation and sharp increases in oil prices, the 1970s was a decade of advances for world development. "For the first time in history, the world's governments and concerned citizens sat down together in global conferences to survey our planet's core needs and define what must be done to ensure human survival," said UNDP Administrator Bradford F. Morse, a former U.S. Congressman and UN Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly

An adult literacy class in West Africa.

Experts improve productivity at a canning factory in Costa Rica.

Villagers are taught to raise poultry in Malawi.

Affairs, who took office in UNDP in 1976. The conferences — on environment, population, food, industry, trade, raw materials, land reform, human settlements, desertification, water, atomic energy, and science and technology — provided the opportunity for co-ordinated global action aimed at ensuring more evenly distributed development. ❖ By 1979, UNDP was entrusted with responsibilities far beyond its original mandate. The roster of active programmes reporting to UNDP's Governing Council included: population efforts from UNFPA, capital assistance from UNCDF, natural resources exploration from UNRFNRE, desertification control from UNSO, and volunteer efforts from UNVs. In addition, the Special Fund for Landlocked Developing Countries, and Development Assistance for National Liberation Movements were associated with UNDP. ❖ Also prominent among UNDP's new responsibilities in the 1970s was the integration of women into development activities. UNDP issued guidelines to ensure women's involvement in the design and implementation of all projects. In addition, the Voluntary Fund for the UN Decade for Women, later renamed the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), took on an autonomous association with UNDP. Women, who account for nearly two-thirds of the work performed worldwide, were increasingly recognized for their crucial role in development. ❖ The very definition of development was under scrutiny during the 1970s. Technical experts had begun to realize its intricacies. Development meant more than merely providing capital assistance and infrastructure. For UNDP, development meant investment in human resources, building skills and helping people to help themselves.

THE EIGHTIES
New Crises, New Responses

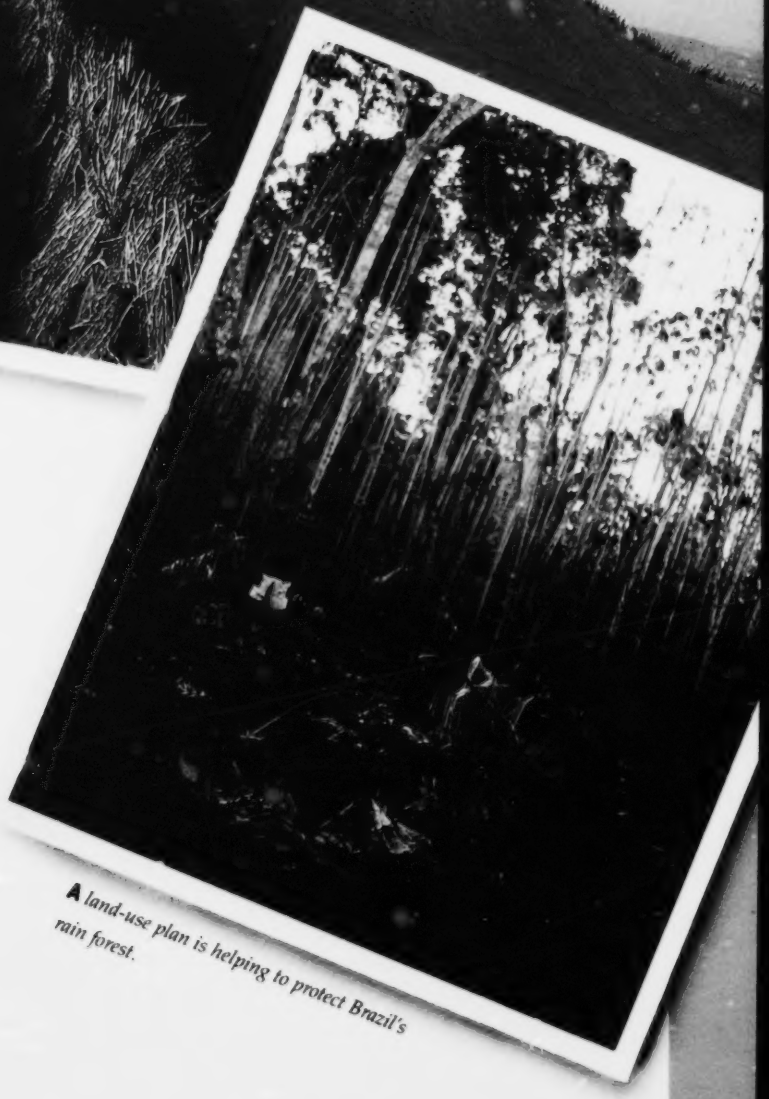
"...It is my hope and expectation that the process of stabilization... will yield to a process of growth and renewal, as our Programme turns the corner on the most prolonged and perhaps most difficult funding problems in its history..."

BRADFORD MORSE
UNDP ADMINISTRATOR

In the three decades from 1950 to 1980, the developing countries as a group increased their gross domestic product fivefold and their industrial output tenfold. In 1950, a third of adults in developing countries were literate. Thirty years later, the number had increased to 56 per cent. Between 1950 and 1980, life expectancy for developing countries rose from 43 to 58 years. ❖ Remarkable economic progress had been made in the developing world. Taken as a whole, these countries had achieved a five per cent growth rate during the 1960s and narrowly missed the six per cent target set for the 1970s. Growth was especially spectacular in China, Malaysia, Singapore and South Korea. Between 1950 and 1980, a South Korean's income climbed from $350 to $2,900. ❖ But the gap between the living standards in the developing and the industrial world grew steadily wider in the 1980s. The per capita income in the richest country soared to 220 times the per capita income in the poorest. ❖ The 1980s marked a decade of crisis, global recession and lost opportunities for many developing countries. The world economy as a whole grew more slowly than in the previous decade. High interest rates, crushing foreign indebtedness, falling prices for raw materials, trade restrictions and instability of exchange rates all contributed to an economic downturn. ❖ During the decade, long-term drought, starvation and locust infestation in Africa lent a new urgency to development assistance. Bilateral donors and UN agencies redirected their efforts to answer the needs of the sub-Saharan countries. In December 1984, the UN Secretary-General gave UNDP Administrator Bradford Morse a second job — Director of the new United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa. UNDP increased its support in sub-Saharan Africa in the areas of food production, development of emergency water supplies, logistical support for storage and distribution of food, and resettlement of refugees. ❖ In 1986, Mr. Morse retired and was replaced by William H. Draper III, who had served as President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States. Mr. Draper built on his previous business experience in venture capital to encourage governments to harness the private sector as a vehicle for development. UNDP initiated several hundred meetings worldwide to promote an exchange of information between private and public sector participants. It financed projects to help governments formulate policies conducive to private sector growth. It has assisted in drafting policies and legislation on the joint ownership of enterprises. It has also provided training for managers and middle-level staff in both public and private sectors. ❖ The debt crisis also took centre stage during the decade. The total external debt of developing countries reached more than $1.3 trillion. In many instances, governments undertaking structural adjustment also sought UNDP assistance in improving budget and debt management, liberalizing market and pricing policies, increasing public sector efficiency and strengthening

Ethiopian refugees.

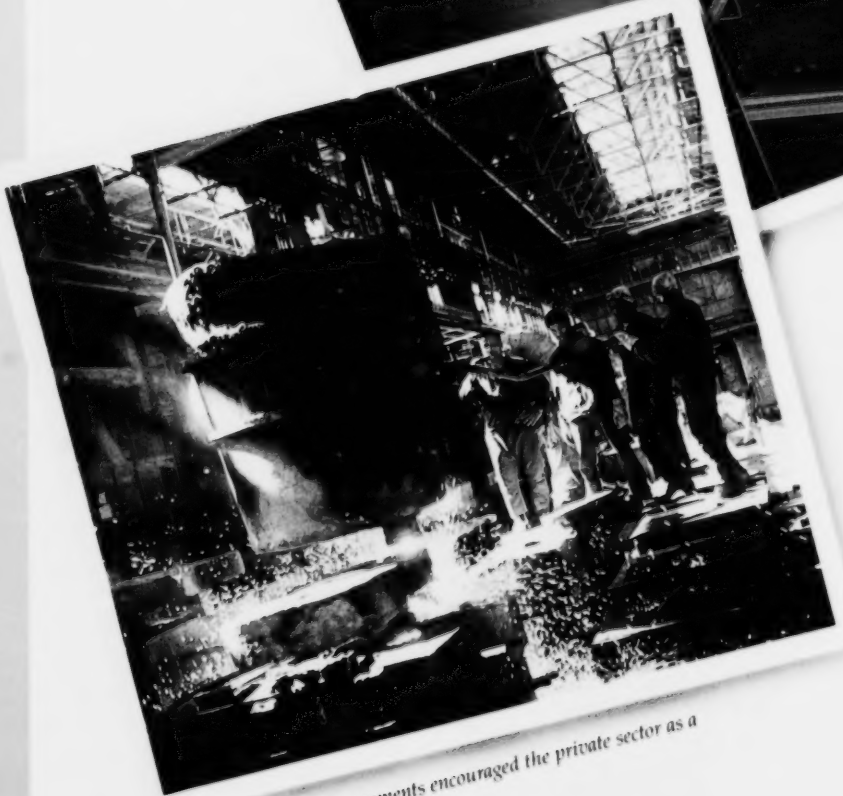
Sand dune fixation in Mauritania.



A land-use plan is helping to protect Brazil's rain forest.

The role and status of women in development received increased attention in the 1980s.

Handpumps are bringing safe drinking water to rural communities.



Many governments encouraged the private sector as a vehicle for development.

export programmes. ❖ In Bolivia, UNDP hired consultants to develop a new tax code that was critical in cutting the inflation rate from 20,000 per cent a year to 10 to 15 per cent. The tax code revision helped raise government revenues from one per cent of GDP in 1987 to seven per cent this year. ❖ UNDP also fostered the work of long-established NGOs which played such a crucial role in identifying needs and delivering relief aid. Furthermore, it encouraged governments to involve them more widely in development projects. ❖ In this atmosphere of increasing grass-roots participation, UNDP established the Partners in Development Fund during the decade. The Fund grants awards of up to $25,000 for NGO initiatives in such areas as food production, water supply, primary health care, education and income and employment generation. UNDP also launched its Africa 2000 Network, a continent-wide effort to link Africa-based NGOs. Its aim is to combat environmental degradation and promote ecologically sustainable development initiatives. ❖ Also in Africa, UNDP promoted the fight against river blindness, a parasitic disease caused by the female blackfly. Aerial spraying has cleared more than 1.3 million square kilometres from the blackfly infestation. While these efforts continue, UNDP is co-sponsoring an effort to eradicate the Guinea worm, another parasite that disables over ten million people a year, mostly in Africa. ❖ The role and status of women in development demanded increasing attention during the 1980s. Their role in development had not been understood, their welfare had been neglected and their potential had been under-utilized. To address some of these issues, UNDP established a Division for Women in Development. Its aim was to ensure that women, who represent half the energy and creativity in the world, would play a greater part in UNDP activities. ❖ UNDP took a leading role in the global movement toward reclamation and protection of natural resources. Millions of seedlings were distributed to help combat the heavy deforestation that threatens Nepal's hill forests. UNDP is helping Mauritania anchor its sand dunes to stop the desert from covering roads and farms. A UNDP-supported team began developing a land-use plan in Rondonia to protect Brazil's dwindling rain forest. ❖ UNDP also supported and promoted the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, which brought safe drinking water to nearly a billion people. The commitment of UNDP and its associated funds to the Decade exceeded $375 million by the end of the 1980s. One breakthrough resulting from this commitment centred on improving the operation, maintenance and affordability of handpumps and other low-cost technologies. ❖ The crises of the 1980s underlined the inequities of the global economy, and placed heavy onus on the developing countries to adapt to economic changes. During the 1980s, donors were quicker to acknowledge that when it comes to development work, developing countries must be in charge, must articulate their own goals and must develop and implement their own programmes.

"Many societies are rediscovering the truth that people must be at the centre of all development. The purpose of development is to offer people more options. Material wealth is only one of those options: it is not the sum-total of human existence."

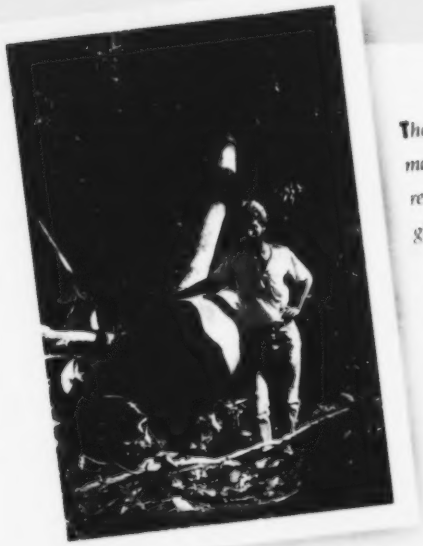
WILLIAM H. DRAPER III
UNDP ADMINISTRATOR

Nepal's hillside forests are being depleted.

THE NINETIES
Time Running Out

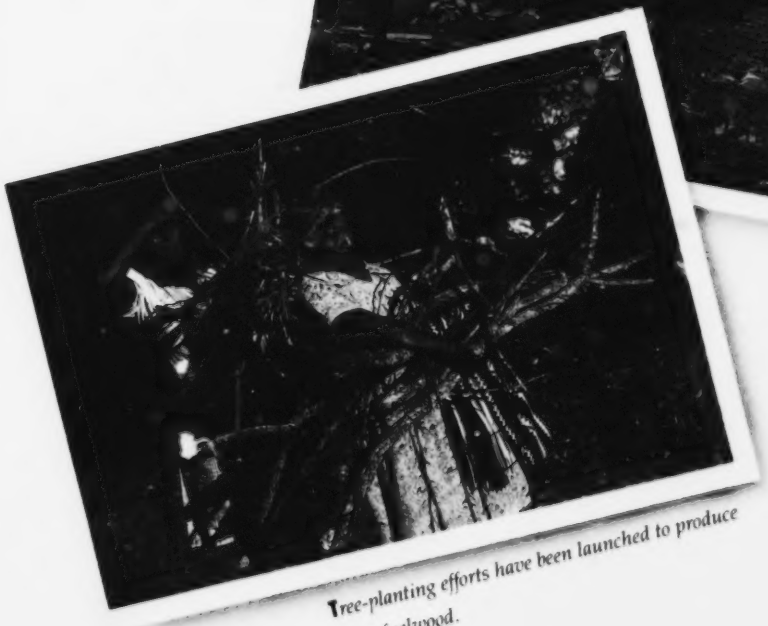
The 1990s have brought a new mood of international co-operation and global action which has never been witnessed on so universal a scale. East-West and North-South dialogues are showing promise. Painstaking negotiations may succeed in easing restrictions on developing country exports. The problems of debt and trade protectionism are on the international agenda for resolution. The global amplitude of environmental problems is increasingly recognized. ❖ In addition, the new decade has brought the beginnings of disarmament which, if continued, could release valuable resources for productive development support. Cuts in military spending in the industrial world could yield more resources for development assistance. The same is true of the developing world where military expenditures have increased from $24 billion in 1960 to over $200 billion today. With the early signs for global peace, there is considerable scope for the developing world to allocate more for the real war — the war on poverty, human deprivation and human despair. ❖ Over the next decade, the search for decent housing, sanitation and employment will be an urgent priority for the burgeoning metropolises of the developing world. By the year 2000 there will be at least 25 cities with populations exceeding ten million. Seventeen of those cities will be in developing countries. Providing for these people will mean more than putting roofs over their heads. It will also mean supporting education, opportunities for work and a safe and healthy environment. UNDP has invested more than $3.5 billion for urban-related projects. It will continue its work with developing countries and UN agencies in revitalizing local businesses, bringing health services and medical training to urban centres, instructing educators and strengthening urban management. ❖ The last decade witnessed economic adjustments in both developing and developed countries following the oil, food, financial and debt crises. Adjustment measures, in order to balance the budgets in most developing countries, have been ensured at high human costs — high in terms of lost output, depressed employment and rising poverty. ❖ UNDP is to issue its first annual Human Development Report in 1990. This Report looks at the state of human development around the world over the past 30 years. It goes beyond the usual focus on Gross National Product or other economic indicators, to explore the factors that make some nations' inhabitants healthy, well-educated, productive and happy, and leave other nations' people far behind. ❖ The Report combines three indices — life expectancy at birth, adult

Human resources development is a priority for the next decade



The need for sound management of natural resources has reached global proportions.

By the year 2000 there will be more than 25 cities with populations exceeding ten million.



Tree-planting efforts have been launched to produce more fuelwood.

National self-reliance calls for strengthening scientific advancement.

literacy rates, and purchasing power — to create a single "Human Development Index." It then ranks and explores countries in light of that index. ❖ UNDP is working to promote human resources development through education and training programmes. With a new $60 million Management Development Programme, UNDP is able to help governments survey public and parastatal organizations and make recommendations for improving their administration. The aim is to attract additional funds to develop better trained personnel, more efficient public services and improved fiscal policy and management. ❖ The issue of environmental deterioration is now demanding and receiving worldwide attention. Nearly all of today's leaders will be gone before the earth pays the full price of acid rain, global warming, ozone depletion, desertification, deforestation and extinction of species. Most of the world's young will still be around to suffer the consequences of ecological neglect. ❖ The need for sound management of natural resources has reached global proportions. Tropical forests are shrinking by 11 million hectares a year. More than 160 million hectares of upland watershed have been degraded over the last 30 years in tropical developing countries. Forests in Europe and North America are already affected by acids in the air and soil. Unregulated toxic waste is being transported and dumped across national borders. These are not problems of the developing world alone. ❖ UNDP is conscious of its obligation to join the United Nations Environment Programme and other international organizations in the global fight against environmental degradation. And UNDP will help transfer new technologies — environmentally-safe technologies — to developing countries. It will assist countries in their search for safer industrial growth. Development plans must not destroy tomorrow's natural resources in the struggle for better living standards today. ❖ UNDP is launching a major initiative for helping create a Sustainable Development Network in each developing country. The idea is to identify all governmental, NGO, and entrepre-

neurial organizations that can benefit and contribute to economic and social development that is sustainable and environmentally sound. These country networks will then be linked, through UNDP auspices, with international information networks which can provide quick and timely data on all environmentally sound technologies. ❖ Global poverty is one of the greatest threats to the environment. Many acts which degrade the environment — cutting down forests for fuelwood and farmland, cultivating marginal areas, and allowing grazing on land already showing signs of exhaustion — are perpetrated out of economic necessity, for lack of alternatives. Any plans for environmental improvement must also include programmes for reduction of poverty in the developing world. ❖ Economic growth is the condition for enlarging human options. Yet growth in many developing countries is being stifled by depressed commodity prices and overwhelming debt burdens. If living standards are to grow enough to alleviate poverty, these trends must be reversed. ❖ A movement on two fronts is necessary in order to restore the momentum of growth. First, the industrialised nations must continue to find means for debt relief, freer access to their markets and more development assistance. These steps will help reverse the net outflow of capital which many developing countries are experiencing today. ❖ At the same time, the developing countries must face tough domestic decisions which they alone can make to mobilize additional resources and invest them efficiently. One of the most important decisions for many governments is to liberate their economies from unnecessary controls. ❖ National self-reliance, the ultimate objective of all technical co-operation, calls for accelerating education and training, increasing investment in human and institutional development, and strengthening scientific and technological advancement. UNDP is committed to assisting its government partners toward the road to self-reliance and prosperity in the years ahead. ❖ Equitable and sustainable development is imperative as the end of the century approaches. This concept encompasses the need to eliminate widespread poverty, to set up viable institutions in developing countries, to create sound management policies, to give freer rein to individual initiative, to provide universal access to education and health care, to enhance management of natural resources and to foster global economic expansion.

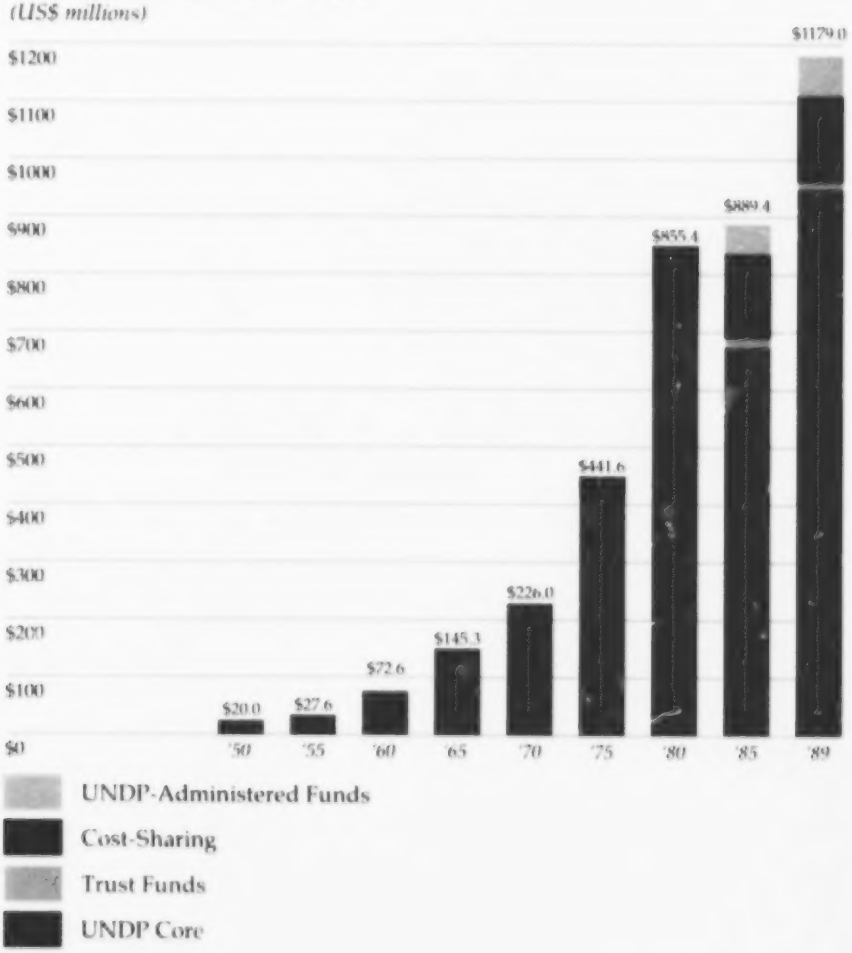
A reforestation project in Ecuador.

In 30 years, the urban population of developing countries will reach three billion.

Income received in 1989 for UNDP's main programme, all cost-sharing arrangements and trust funds established by the Administrator amounted to $1.1 billion. Other trust funds operating under its administration received additional revenue which brings the total UNDP income for 1989 to $1.2 billion. ❖ The largest regional share of spending was in the Africa region, followed by the Asia and Pacific region, the Latin America and the Caribbean region, and the region for Arab States and Europe. Approximately 46 per cent of the total funds went for project personnel, 24 per cent was spent on equipment, 12 per cent went for training, and the remainder went towards miscellaneous costs such as operations and maintenance of equipment. ❖ Total UNDP expenditures in 1989 covered not only these direct field programmes but also the costs of UNDP-administered trust funds, programme planning, management and co-ordination by 112 field offices and headquarters, as well as support costs for 31 executing agencies. Including all these elements, 1989 expenditures amounted to an estimated $1.2 billion. A total of 1,441 new projects were approved in 1989. ❖ One measure of UNDP's impact is the follow-up capital investment commitment that is generated as a result of UNDP's pre-investment work. These commitments came to an estimated $9.5 billion for 1989. The sectors which attracted large investment commitments included general development, policy and planning, natural resources, transport and communications, human settlements, science and technology, and education.

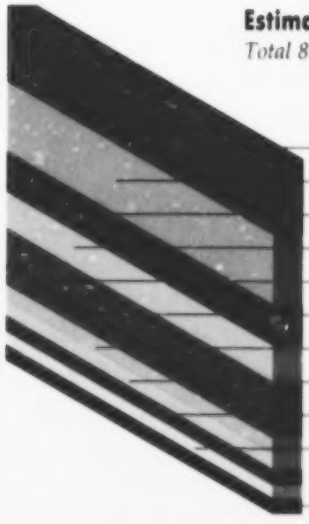
Voluntary Contributions 1950 - 1989

(US$ millions)



Estimate of Project Expenditures by Sector

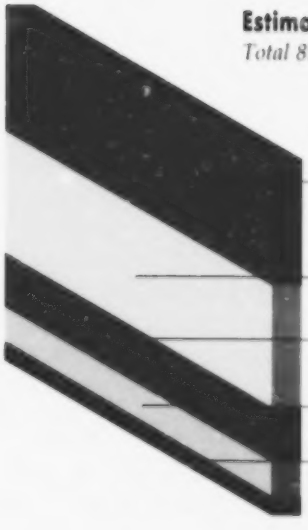
Total 890.0 (US$ millions)



Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	192.3
General Development Issues	170.7
Industry	103.8
Transport and Communications	95.7
Natural Resources	90.2
Science and Technology	49.0
Employment	41.4
Health	39.0
Education	37.0
Population, Humanitarian Aid, Human Settlements	30.7
Other	40.2

Estimate of Project Expenditures by Region

Total 890.0 (US$ millions)



Africa	315.1
Asia and the Pacific	307.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	135.1
Arab States and Europe	90.1
Interregional and Global	41.8

Major Contributors 1989*

(US$ millions)

Country	Total
United States	116.3
Sweden	115.7
Italy	91.7
Netherlands	91.1
Japan	91.1
Norway	90.8
Denmark	88.3
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	70.0
Canada	62.1
Switzerland	45.2
France	44.9
Finland	43.6
United Kingdom	43.2
Belgium	17.2
Australia	14.4
Austria	9.8
Spain	6.5
India	4.9
Saudi Arabia	3.5
Argentina	3.2
China	3.0
USSR	3.0
New Zealand	2.6
Brazil	2.5
Cuba	1.4
Colombia	1.3
Pakistan	1.2
Indonesia	1.1
Mexico	1.0
Thailand	1.0
Sub-Total	**1,071.6**
Others	19.8
Recipient Government Cost-Sharing	87.6
Grand Total	**1,179.0**

*Country contributions represent pledges made for 1989 at exchange rates prevailing when the pledges were made. Recipient government cost-sharing represents income.

More than two-thirds of African countries are undertaking adjustment programmes mostly supported by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Africa's debt-service obligations and stagnant export earnings contribute to the region's persistent low overall rate of growth. In 1989, UNDP continued to assist countries, at their request, to strengthen their economic management. Its projects helped to promote agriculture and stimulate private sector activity. UNDP also acted as a strong partner in tackling environmental threats that undermine Africa's long-range development.

Voters waiting to register in Ozondje township in Namibia.

The Government of **Malawi** has undertaken a ten-year national programme aimed at making 2.5 million adults literate by 1995. The long-term goal is to boost development of human resources in key sectors of the economy. The literacy campaign has received wide support from outside donors including UNDP, UNESCO, UNCDF and Canadian and German NGOs. ❖ UNDP helped develop new instructional materials and methods of training staff in the field. It also provided guidance in setting up a National Centre for Adult Literacy and Adult Education to support and oversee all aspects of the campaign.

Precisely what structure of government administration will replace the system imposed by South Africa in **Namibia** remains undefined. That is why UNDP in June 1989 put together a team of international consultants — a banker from Kenya, an anthropologist from the United States, a political scientist from Gambia and a government professor from the United Kingdom — to provide options for reform to the new Namibian Government. ❖ The country faces fiscal woes. South Africa's contribution to the government's annual budget exceeded $137 million, but in 1988 Pretoria cut its contribution to $30 million. How the new government contends with this shortfall is the focus of other teams of UNDP-financed consultants currently preparing policy options on public finance, international trade, education, fisheries, agricultural growth, water resources, and human re-

Efforts in Africa are helping to stimulate the private sector.

sources development. UNDP has launched a major trust fund intended to help finance development needs.

On the verge of economic collapse, the Government of **Ghana** in 1983 launched an economic recovery programme that dismantled the centralized approach of former governments. At the same time, the government embarked on a radical restructuring of the development planning system to decentralize decision-making and give rural communities a greater voice. ❖ In support of this ambitious undertaking, nearly 70 per cent of UNDP's resources for Ghana are currently directed to planning efforts, representing some 22 projects in every major sector. The keystone of this support is a $2.4 million project, executed by UNDP's Office for Project Services, that turns the former central planning system upside-down, employing a "bottom-up" rather than "top-down" approach. "The end goal is nothing less than the transfer of power and resources to the smallest units of society," says Anne Forrester, UNDP's Resident Representative in Ghana. ❖ With additional UNDP assistance, mobile planning teams are now active in all ten regions of the country, helping to bring the skills of local planners and other officials back up to speed.

Restructuring in Ghana is encouraging local initiative.

The Government of **Zimbabwe** has initiated a three-year project to promote the expansion of small communal farms. With the help of UNDP, it is working to improve production, income and living standards of the rural population. Until recently, most agricultural activity was geared toward fostering large, privately-owned commercial farms. The new UNDP-supported project to help the small-scale communal farmers has already doubled annual incomes of 115 rural families. ❖ In addition, the project in Zimbabwe has focused on enhancing irrigation techniques to improve crop production. By the end of 1989, surveying equipment had been supplied and an irrigation laboratory was created. Seven irrigation specialists received training and are now able to conduct feasibility studies and surveys, and design and supervise irrigation plans. Six irrigation systems were completed and five are under construction. More than 400 families are expected to benefit from the newly irrigated farms.

Expansion of communal farms in Zimbabwe.

Most developing economies of Asia and the Pacific continued to expand in 1989. A sharp increase in exports, accomplished in part through diversification, contributed to strong economic growth. Manufactured exports now account for about 70 per cent of the region's total exports. Governments in the region have also made great strides in opening their economies to new investment. Others are building on existing investments in agriculture and industry. UNDP geared its work in the region towards improving productivity and competitiveness through the introduction of new technologies. UNDP also gave priority assistance to the region's agricultural development.

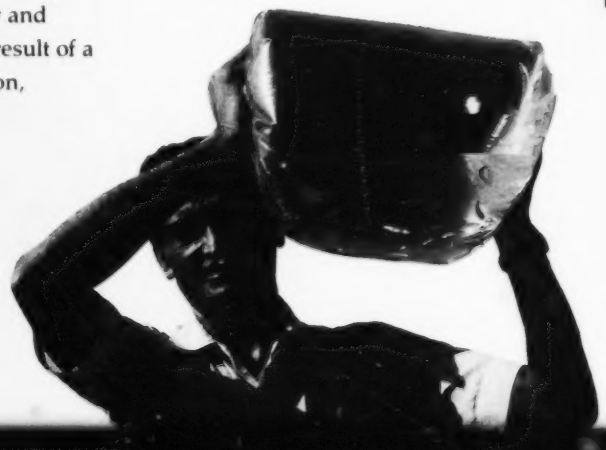
If there are answers to the many riddles about what makes a river like the Ganges overflow, they are likely to be unravelled in a 200-hectare campus in the hills near Pune, **India.** As the premier organization in the country devoted to hydraulic engineering, the Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS) uses models to examine flood control, irrigation and power projects, and development of ports and harbours. The river models can simulate water currents, turbulence and velocity. Other models, which duplicate the shifting of silt along a river bed, can point to the most efficient way to clear sediment for easier passage of cargo ships. ❖ UNDP has provided support worth more than $16 million over the last two decades to CWPRS, much of which has been in the form of computers and testing equipment, and in training abroad. UNDP also supported a CWPRS computer analysis course on river, coastal and offshore engineering for scientists from Bangladesh, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Zambia.

Replicas of dams can prevent costly mistakes in building the actual structures.

Computerized traffic controls regulate rail transport in DPRK.

Ten years ago, the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)** invited UNDP to create a programme for international technical assistance. Over the decade, $44.5 million in UNDP support has helped bring modern technologies to DPRK. The development of state-of-the-art transportation networks has been a key part of the UNDP programme and vital to the country's industrialised economy. ❖ For example, the heavily-used train lines running between Pyongyang and the port city of Chongjin are now regulated by a computerized remote control system. The advanced electronic signalling and data processing equipment was funded by UNDP. Computerized automation has increased the use and efficiency of both passenger and commercial traffic. ❖ New technology has also improved the safety and efficiency of air travel. As a result of a $2 million UNDP contribution, Pyongyang International Airport today has an advanced aeronautical telecommunication system. Seventeen airport officials received training in state-of-the-art air traffic control, safety and communications.

With the help of UNDP, **Nepal** is harnessing its bountiful supply of fresh water to boost production of protein-rich fish in the flatlands called the Terai. Fish farming began seriously in the Terai in the 1970s, stimulated by grants for training, extension and hatchery development from UNDP, the World Food Programme and the U.S. Peace Corps. In the 1980s, the Nepalese Government launched a concerted effort, backed by UNDP, to develop private aquaculture in the region. "In the past three years aquaculture has really taken off," says Panday Prasad, a government fisheries officer. "We now have over 1,200 growers in Morang and 1,500 in two neighbouring districts." ❖ Key to this rapid expansion has been the establishment of seven fisheries development centres in the Terai with help from UNDP. These centres serve as a primary source for fingerlings used by both hatcheries and individual fish farmers.



A research station in Nepal produces fingerlings for fish farming.

Just west of the International Dateline, the Kingdom of **Tonga,** Polynesia's oldest and last remaining monarchy, is re-examining its fragile economy. "We are trying to export more and shift our economic base from agriculture to small industry," says Tonga's King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV. ❖ UNDP and UNIDO are helping to promote small industries in Tonga. One of the most successful aspects of the effort has been the creation of the Small Industries Centre, an industrial estate which provides inexpensive rent, water and electricity to small businesses. A business consultant, funded through the project, helps budding entrepreneurs write proposals for their enterprises and advises them on tax holidays, low interest loans, exemptions on export and customs duties and other business incentives offered by the government. Over the past two years, 40 new businesses have sprung up through the UNDP-financed project.

Improved production at this furniture factory in Tonga has doubled profits.

Latin America entered the final year of the 1980s with reasons for hope as well as concern for the future. While overall economic activity slowed in 1988 and into 1989, exports continued to expand and progress was made in diversification. The debt service burden continued to increase. UNDP is assisting governments in diversifying exports and seeking new markets. It has supported governments in their drive to improve debt management and at the same time, increase private sector productivity and competitiveness. UNDP also backed rural development and projects attacking critical poverty.

The Government of **Guatemala** is tackling a problem common to much of Latin America: urban underemployment. Under a unique enterprise development programme, the country is strengthening 40,000 small, unregistered businesses with the help of local NGOs. ❖ With a $139,000 grant from UNDP and support from six grassroots NGOs dotted around the capital, the programme offers low-interest loans to businesses at least two years old that employ two to seven people and have limited working capital. "With chequebooks in hand, these people can deal with the large suppliers of the formal sector in what is often their first contact with the established business world," says Adrian Ceifuentes Rivera, an officer of a workers' bank which agreed to distribute the credit. ❖ Last year, the programme assisted nearly 4,000 businesses which each created an average of 1.2 new jobs. More than 90 per cent of the payments on loans totalling $4.7 million were made on time — better than the national average for commercial loans.

A *loan enabled this frame-maker in Guatemala to triple production.*

Construction of earthquake-resistant homes in Ecuador.

The Government of **Colombia** has undertaken a $300 million urban and rural development plan in the most impoverished areas of the country. With nearly $3 million from UNDP, Colombians are acquiring new skills in building facilities vital to their struggle against poverty. Project workers are helping both rural and urban communities form work committees, and train them to provide the basic services they lack. ❖ "We are overseeing 3,000 public works activities benefiting five million people," says Esteban Marinovic Pino, director of the UNDP-assisted programme. For the first time, paved roads link villages in the target area to the rest of Colombia. In the village of Cuatro Esquinas, residents were trained to lay roads and sewers and volunteered their own time to build a health centre, community centre and chapel. ❖ With UNDP-assisted revolving loans, and training from national experts, villagers are able to apply their new skills learned in public works projects to launch private businesses. Farmers are forming fruit and rice marketing associations and new factories are producing construction materials. In urban areas, UNDP is helping city officials improve former slum areas.

The earthquakes which struck 90 kilometres northeast of Quito, **Ecuador**, three years ago spread devastation over five provinces. More than 15,000 homes were damaged. Despite all the loss of life and property, the disaster brought communities together. Through the co-operative efforts of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), Ecuador's National Housing Board, UNDP and a host of bilateral donors, neighbours are rebuilding homes and lives. ❖ For the past two years, work teams from the mountain village of Chinchin Loma have been constructing quake-resistant homes using design innovations from Habitat. Unlike traditional adobe structures, they have solid foundations. Walls are straight and uniform, composed of earth hard-packed into wooden molds. Once the molds are removed, the walls are sealed with a thin sand and cement covering, preventing deterioration from rain and wind. ❖ With a material cost of less than $300, these homes represent less than half the cost of cinder-block structures. Also contributing to keeping costs down is the use of locally-grown eucalyptus trees. UNDP and Habitat bought three nearby groves with 30,000 trees for use in roofing. More than 500 new houses are being built in the highlands province of Pichincha using the new design.

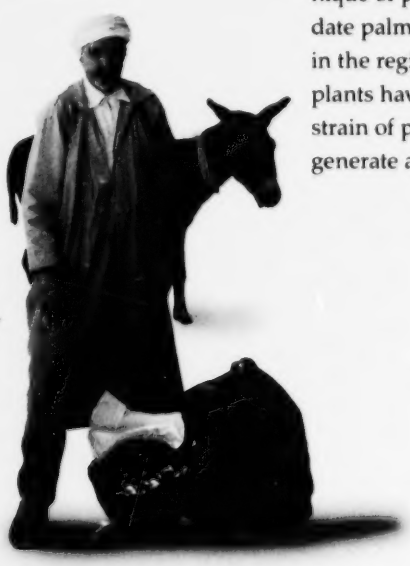
To lure the more affluent vacationers in a competitive market, the Government of **Antigua and Barbuda** began to upgrade hotels and improve tourism through better service. The government turned to UNDP and the ILO to help establish a training and hotel management programme which would be internationally accredited. ❖ "Our Hotel Training Centre serves as the main feeder of skilled employees for the hotels in Antigua," says Muriel O'Mard, the Centre's Director. "They ask for our graduates first, then begin looking elsewhere for staff." ❖ The school offers a wide range of one- and two-year courses — from cooking, housekeeping, and bookkeeping, to hotel management, marketing and sales. It places priority on management training. By the end of 1989, more than 1,000 Antiguans graduated to jobs in the tourism industry.

From oil-producing countries to vulnerable desert regions, the 20 Arab States have varying needs that require a broad range of development assistance. The oil-exporting countries have been working towards widening their economic and industrial bases. In some of these countries, UNDP helped promote foreign investment, and aided in transfer of technology and know-how. The region's least-developed countries, reeling from drought and locust infestation, requested UNDP help for rehabilitation. With the sweeping economic reforms taking place in Europe, countries are turning to UNDP for technical guidance and support in new economic terrain. Many are planning for new trade, investment and technical ties with foreign partners.

The region has received assistance to combat locusts.

While date palms are an important source of income in the Sahara, the Bayoud, a disease fatal to palms, has been gaining a foothold in the region. UNDP and FAO have joined forces with date growers and the Governments of **Algeria, Morocco** and **Tunisia** to keep this deadly enemy at bay. Over the past five years, with $1.1 million in UNDP assistance, FAO specialists and research institutes in the three countries have been experimenting with date palm varieties that are resistant to the disease. ❖ Through project-supported research, a newly developed test-tube technique of producing disease-resistant date palms has been selected for use in the region. Once the diseased plants have been destroyed, the new strain of plants will be able to generate a healthy plantation.

Research is attacking a disease threatening the livelihood of date farmers.



In a country where only four per cent of the land is arable, a massive land reclamation scheme in **Egypt** has transformed a barren stretch of sand into a thriving agricultural community 150 kilometres west of Cairo. The Noubaria development project, supported by UNDP and FAO, will increase agricultural land in the country by 350,000 hectares and generate 75,000 jobs for small land holders. ❖ The project is helping to promote irrigation techniques and wheat production methods that are suitable for desert conditions. Windbreaks and shelterbelts are preventing crop damage and controlling desertification. As a new satellite community, the area covered by the project is helping to relieve urban population pressures, while providing work for the large numbers of university-educated unemployed who have settled there.

During the last decade an increasing number of women have joined **Iraq's** work force. Today, more than 20 per cent of the country's women have jobs. The government actively supports this development. Women have equal access to vocational training centres, and day care facilities are available for their pre-school children. With day care benefits reaching only 20,000 children, however, the government asked UNDP to finance a programme for expanding and improving the services. ❖ UNDP has assisted the National Day Care Centre in developing new pre-school classes and providing teachers with the necessary skills for meeting the children's educational needs. In addition, workshops for instructors and training for national co-ordinators have been provided through UNDP support.

UNDP has been actively supporting the economic reform efforts in Europe. In addition to a private sector consultation in **Yugoslavia,** an international forum of small- and medium-scale enterprises was held in Poland. More than 100 Polish entrepreneurs attended the conference which was sponsored by UNDP and UNIDO, and hosted by the Government of Poland for Eastern and Mediterranean European countries. The Forum gave participants a chance to discuss prospects and problems of developing private small- and medium-scale industries, especially East-West joint ventures.

Crops are grown on reclaimed desert land in Egypt.

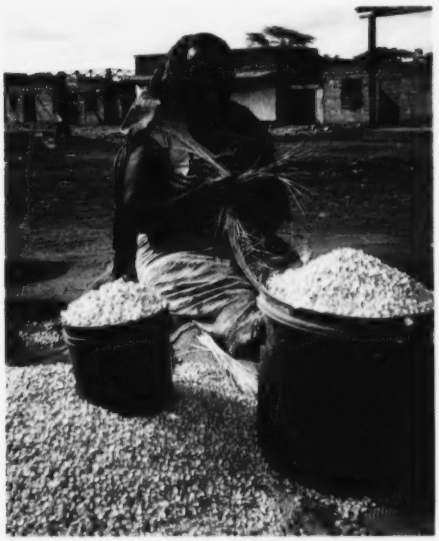
UNDP's Division for Global and Interregional Programmes (DGIP) fosters international co-operation for economic development and encourages access to the world pool of advanced scientific knowledge. The Global Programme supports research on priority development problems. The Interregional Programme is designed to disseminate and apply research results and assist developing countries in areas requiring international co-operation.

The International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines.

The major thrust of the Global Programme continued to centre on agricultural research: improving key food crops, enhancing soil fertility and finding environmentally safe pest controls. The International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines, which receives assistance from DGIP, has helped to expand rice nurseries and improve rice varieties. Attention has been given to enhancing soil fertility through nitrogen fixation, and testing rice strains under varying climatic conditions.

Water, the gift of life, is the purveyor of death to 35,000 people each day through diarrhoeal diseases. Saving lives was the primary reason for launching the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, which draws to a close at the end of 1990. This global effort led to new safe water supplies for 700 million people.

Much of the Global Programme's work is geared toward improving key food crops.



In addition, it brought new sanitation facilities to 250 million people. Yet with a rising global population, and the ensuing risks of worsening health conditions and a deteriorating environment, there is a pressing need to provide safe water and sanitation for the hundreds of millions of people who still have no access to these services. To further the aims and goals of the Decade, a Global Consultation on "Safe Water and Sanitation for the 1990s: Reaching the Unserved" is scheduled to be held in New Delhi in 1990. The gathering will formulate global plans for providing environmentally sound and sustainable water supply and sanitation services during the 1990s and beyond. ❖ Through its special programme on the Promotion of the Role of Women in Water and Environmental Sanitation Services (PROWWESS), DGIP has promoted women's involvement in water supply and sanitation projects in more than 1,000 communities in developing countries.

New safe water supplies reached 700 million people over the last decade.

With support from a number of governments and private foundations, DGIP commissioned the World Resources Institute to examine the prospects for increasing the funding for natural resource conservation in developing countries. The Institute's report, entitled "Natural Endowments: Financing Resource Conservation for Development," proposes, among other things, the creation of an international environmental facility. Its purpose would be to identify conservation programmes and organize their support. The report also urges the establishment of pilot investment programmes called "Ecovests," to use private and public capital for ecologically beneficial projects.

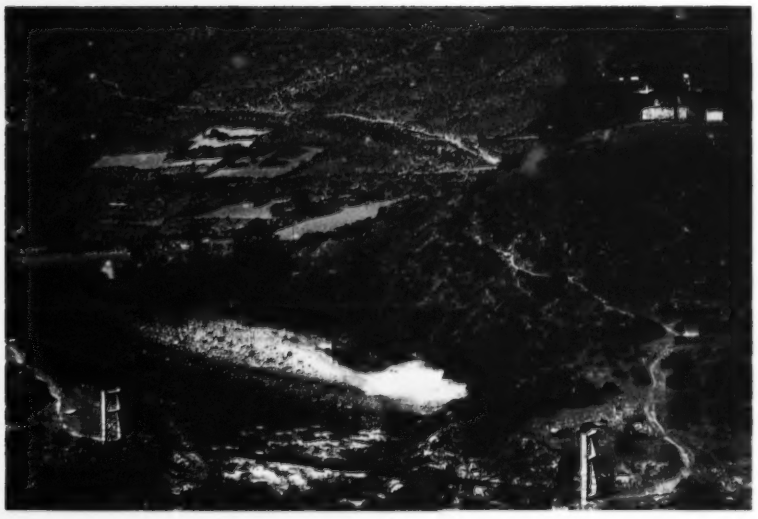
The Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), and the transmission of the virus by blood and blood products have focused attention on the risks of blood transfusion. The Global Blood Safety Initiative was established, therefore, as a cooperative endeavour to support the development of safe and effective blood transfusion services in all countries. Core participants are WHO, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, UNDP, the International Society of Blood Transfusion, other development agencies and NGOs. The Global Initiative has issued guidelines on the appropriate use of blood, the essential equipment, and the blood components and substitutes used for transfusions. DGIP has assisted governments in drawing a broader range of expertise into their national AIDS programmes, and has helped raise the funds to finance them.

Worldwide immunization is vital for child health care.

There are some 500,000 maternal deaths a year, nearly all in the developing world. In response to the enormity of this problem, a Safe Motherhood Operational Research Fund, administered by WHO, was established with contributions from UNDP, UNFPA and the World Bank. Its aim is to prevent maternal death during childbirth through the development and improvement of health programmes. In Africa, the Western Pacific, the Eastern Mediterranean, Latin America and South East Asia, the Fund has supported research on attitudes and practices in maternal health care, methods of health education, and techniques for teaching preventive medicine.

ASSOCIATED FUNDS

The United Nations Development Programme is the central funding and co-ordinating body for technical co-operation by the entire UN development system. Six associated programmes — each funded separately — provide specific services through the UNDP network.



New suspension bridges in Bhutan are linking remote mountain villages.

The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) supports small-scale capital investment in the least-developed countries. In 1989, UNCDF assisted 250 ongoing projects totalling an estimated $480 million in value. ❖ In its efforts to promote the private sector and encourage women in development, UNCDF has supported an independently run furniture factory in **Nicaragua**. Almost entirely managed by women, the enterprise has trained more than 60 women in carpentry, and has been successful in diversifying products and finding export markets. ❖ In **Cape Verde**, UNCDF assisted the National Poultry Company to stimulate the private sector production of poultry. By providing equipment, a slaughterhouse, storage facility and a mini-market, UNCDF has enabled the National Poultry Company to reduce its production costs and lower poultry and egg prices. This, in turn, is compelling private producers to improve their efficiency in order to compete with the national company. ❖ In the **Central African Republic**, UNCDF has provided construction materials, tools and vehicles for an integrated rural development project. The effort has helped villagers to construct six pharmacies, five health centres, six boutiques, a poultry farm and an equipment storage facility. ❖ In **Bhutan**, 138 new suspension bridges serving 180,000 people in remote mountainous regions have been constructed with UNCDF assistance. Aside from improving communications and stimulating agricultural expansion, the project has served as a training ground for the national bridge construction team.

The United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE) provides financing for high-risk exploration of natural resources in developing countries. ❖ This year, a mineral exploration programme in the Yuscaran area of **Honduras** resulted in the discovery of gold and silver ore. ❖ An exploration project in the **Philippines** uncovered a massive chromite ore deposit estimated at one to two million tonnes.

The United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSTD) helps developing countries make use of the latest advances in science and technology. ❖ UNFSTD has been exploring ways to advance small businesses in **China, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, India, Nigeria, the Philippines, Poland, Trinidad** and **Zimbabwe** through the use of technology business "incubators." Such incubators involve setting up industrial parks, shared office services, marketing assistance and access to new capital. ❖ Through its Technological Information Pilot System (TIPS), UNFSTD helps collect and disseminate data on technologies, trade and business opportunities in the developing world. ❖ Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN), a programme which helps expatriate skilled professionals return home for consultancies, has fielded more than 2,500 experts since its inception in 1977. ❖ Short-Term Advisory Services (STAS) fields senior executive volunteers, who provide business and technical advice. Since 1986, it has completed more than 200 assignments in over 50 countries.

United Nations Volunteers (UNV) bring specialized technical, economic and social skills to a wide range of communities and institutions. During 1989, a total of 2,355 UNV specialists served in 108 countries. ❖ In **Sierra Leone**, a UNV engineer, an economist and a fisheries expert helped 6,000 farmers to double their rice and vegetable yields in newly-cleared swamps. ❖ In the **Central African Republic**, 27 UNV education specialists and teachers helped improve science and technology courses, taught several thousand secondary students and also trained 55 science teachers. ❖ Through its Participatory Development Programme, UNV is assisting self-help initiatives in rural communities throughout Africa, Asia and the Pacific. More than 200 field workers live in villages where they offer technical assistance in setting up local income-generating initiatives.

The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) supports the involvement of women in development activities. Pledges received for 1990 total $6.7 million, an 18 per cent increase over 1989. ❖ Examples of UNIFEM activities include a project in **Botswana** which has strengthened the Women's Affairs Unit of the government through seminars and training. The Unit conducted a seminar for local leaders on the relationship between gender and population issues. ❖ In **Mexico**, a UNIFEM project has introduced corn mills, gas stoves and water pumps which have dramatically reduced the time women spend on menial tasks. In addition, a revolving loan fund is spurring the planting of new sugar cane fields. ❖ In the **Philippines**, a UNIFEM grant is providing seed money for a revolving credit fund

Maize mills in Mexico are helping to reduce women's work time.

project to build women's root crop production and processing capabilities.

The United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) assists 22 countries in Africa in their drought and desertification control efforts. In 1989, over $37 million was mobilized to finance programmes and projects in natural resources management. Most of UNSO's activities centre in areas such as deforestation control, soil and water conservation, rangeland management, and integrated management of natural resources. ❖ In **Senegal**, it supports the Ecological Monitoring Centre which specializes in monitoring vegetation, livestock and wildlife for better planning and management of natural resources. Using satellite, aircraft and field surveys, the Centre produces maps and data on the location and distribution of livestock and wildlife, vegetation cover, bush fires and soil erosion. ❖ In **Mali**, UNSO continued its support to regenerate an aquatic grass, known as Bourgou. The grass, which was destroyed during nearly two decades of drought, was used as a forage resource. More than 4,000 hectares of Bourgou have been regenerated through project support. ❖ In **Burkina Faso, Niger** and **Senegal**, a programme is helping to improve land and natural resources management.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNDP RESOURCES
(US$ Thousands)

UNDP's resources are allocated to countries on the basis of need according to an internationally agreed formula. The indicative planning figure, or IPF, is the projected amount that will be available for programme activities in a country over a five-year period. The calculations are made on the basis of population, per capita gross national product (GNP), and additional criteria which weigh in favour of countries facing the greatest geographic disadvantages, such as landlocked countries, or economic difficulties, such as high debt service costs and deteriorating terms of trade.

Countries and Territories	First Cycle 1972-1976	Second Cycle 1977-1981	Third Cycle 1982-1986	Fourth Cycle 1987-1991
Africa				
Angola	3,000	10,950	22,825	24,100
Benin	7,500	16,250	18,425	28,073
Botswana	5,800	8,500	4,675	6,083
Burkina Faso	10,700	23,750	30,250	45,092
Burundi	10,000	18,750	26,675	32,373
Cameroon	15,000	17,250	15,125	16,396
Cape Verde	1,500	4,000	6,188	6,552
Central African Republic	7,500	11,750	16,225	23,869
Chad	7,500	19,000	28,600	40,756
Comoros	672	7,200	6,600	7,592
Congo	7,500	7,500	6,050	6,388
Cote d'Ivoire	15,000	15,000	9,075	17,505
Equatorial Guinea	3,500	4,258	7,013	9,982
Ethiopia	20,000	42,000	61,600	87,657
Gabon	7,500	7,500	3,300	2,788
Gambia	2,500	7,000	7,838	12,458
Ghana	15,000	19,000	22,000	34,674
Guinea	15,000	21,750	24,475	31,860
Guinea-Bissau	2,500	6,120	11,962	18,459
Kenya	15,000	27,500	28,600	39,222
Lesotho	8,300	13,250	12,238	13,855
Liberia	10,000	10,000	7,425	12,960
Madagascar	10,000	23,750	26,950	39,128
Malawi	7,500	19,750	29,150	44,121
Mali	10,000	24,000	35,750	48,509
Mauritania	5,000	9,750	13,475	15,040
Mauritius	5,000	5,250	3,850	4,221
Mozambique	4,500	19,000	40,700	63,510
Namibia	1,000	7,750	4,263	10,618
Niger	10,000	19,750	24,750	36,485
Nigeria	30,000	45,500	30,250	36,715
Rwanda	10,000	19,750	24,750	35,476
Sao Tome and Principe	500	1,500	1,200	3,183
Senegal	10,000	11,750	18,150	27,892
Seychelles	751	1,600	1,200	1,267
Sierra Leone	7,500	13,250	19,195	22,621
Swaziland	5,700	5,750	3,162	4,762
Togo	10,000	11,000	12,953	23,853
Uganda	10,000	30,000	32,725	49,386
United Republic of Tanzania	15,000	33,500	39,600	56,109
Zaire	20,000	34,500	43,450	55,897
Zambia	15,000	15,000	11,687	19,936
Zimbabwe	—	5,600	13,337	18,119
Africa subtotals	**378,423**	**675,978**	**807,711**	**1,135,538**
Asia and Pacific				
Afghanistan	20,000	38,000	39,325	58,181
Bangladesh	18,500	65,500	110,550	131,009
Bhutan	2,500	12,250	20,075	24,356
Brunei	49	200	584	493
Cambodia	10,000	25,500	14,025	14,025
China	—	15,000	78,100	157,083
Cook Islands	688	1,400	1,120	1,182
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	—	8,850	13,612	16,404

Countries and Territories	First Cycle 1972-1976	Second Cycle 1977-1981	Third Cycle 1982-1986	Fourth Cycle 1987-1991
Fiji	5,000	5,000	2,750	2,904
India	50,000	97,000	138,600	151,740
Indonesia	35,000	69,500	58,300	63,840
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	20,000	20,000	11,000	11,614
Kiribati	500	1,140	1,040	2,021
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5,000	17,750	28,875	36,557
Malaysia	15,000	15,000	8,250	8,711
Maldives	1,000	2,500	3,850	4,944
Mongolia	10,000	10,000	5,500	7,363
Myanmar	15,000	41,500	56,100	80,222
Nauru	–	60	48	51
Nepal	15,000	32,500	53,900	65,739
Niue	45	1,000	800	845
Pakistan	18,500	52,500	64,900	71,199
Papua New Guinea	5,000	8,750	7,425	11,214
Philippines	20,000	30,500	25,300	28,797
Republic of Korea	15,000	18,000	9,900	10,453
Samoa	5,000	5,250	2,888	4,330
Singapore	7,500	7,500	4,125	3,485
Solomon Islands	1,000	3,145	2,200	3,601
Sri Lanka	15,000	31,500	41,800	44,258
Territory of Hong Kong	500	500	275	290
Thailand	15,000	29,500	23,650	27,678
Tokelau	–	150	760	1,152
Tonga	1,000	2,128	1,375	1,586
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands	–	1,000	800	2,912
Tuvalu	5	1,140	912	1,086
Vanuatu	588	2,000	1,200	1,833
Viet Nam	10,000	44,000	64,900	80,358
Asia and Pacific subtotals	**337,375**	**717,213**	**898,814**	**1,133,509**
Latin America and the Caribbean				
Anguilla	–	–	640	1,025
Antigua and Barbuda	985	1,765	1,200	1,267
Argentina	20,000	20,000	11,000	11,614
Aruba	–	–	455	384
Bahamas	2,184	2,400	1,320	1,394
Barbados	2,500	2,500	1,375	1,452
Belize	1,000	1,650	1,200	1,267
Bermuda	–	700	440	372
Bolivia	15,000	15,500	10,725	22,671
Brazil	30,000	30,000	16,500	17,422
British Virgin Islands	309	300	240	254
Cayman Islands	620	700	448	473
Chile	20,000	20,000	11,000	11,614
Colombia	20,000	20,000	12,100	12,776
Costa Rica	5,000	5,000	2,750	5,662
Cuba	10,000	13,500	11,275	11,905
Dominica	704	1,362	1,265	1,336
Dominican Republic	7,500	7,500	6,600	7,922
Ecuador	15,000	15,000	8,250	8,711
El Salvador	5,000	9,250	8,388	10,334
Grenada	980	1,880	1,200	1,267
Guatemala	7,500	8,000	7,150	7,549
Guyana	5,000	5,000	4,675	9,727
Haiti	6,000	18,750	20,900	33,537
Honduras	5,000	9,250	8,800	11,125
Jamaica	7,500	7,500	4,125	4,355
Mexico	20,000	20,000	11,000	11,614
Montserrat	283	400	560	592
Netherlands Antilles	1,837	1,900	745	629
Nicaragua	5,000	5,323	5,225	11,761
Panama	7,500	7,500	4,125	4,355
Paraguay	7,500	7,500	5,362	5,661
Peru	15,000	15,000	13,750	14,518
Saint Helena	–	–	264	465
Saint Kitts and Nevis	690	700	1,200	1,267

Countries and Territories	First Cycle 1972-1976	Second Cycle 1977-1981	Third Cycle 1982-1986	Fourth Cycle 1987-1991
Saint Lucia	902	1,765	1,200	1,267
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	685	1,420	1,788	1,888
Suriname	2,500	3,500	1,925	2,032
Trinidad and Tobago	5,000	5,000	2,750	2,323
Turks and Caicos Islands	332	400	680	935
Uruguay	10,000	10,000	5,500	5,808
Venezuela	10,000	10,000	5,500	4,646
Latin America and the Caribbean subtotals	**275,011**	**307,915**	**215,595**	**267,170**
Arab States and Europe				
Albania	1,000	4,250	5,638	6,396
Algeria	20,000	20,000	11,000	11,614
Bahrain	2,500	2,500	1,375	1,162
Bulgaria	7,500	7,500	3,300	3,485
Cyprus	5,000	5,000	2,750	2,904
Czechoslovakia	2,500	2,500	1,375	—
Democratic Yemen	10,000	14,500	12,238	14,843
Djibouti	—	2,200	2,887	3,531
Egypt	27,500	31,500	30,800	37,948
Greece	7,500	7,500	3,300	—
Hungary	7,500	3,500	1,925	2,032
Iceland	1,000	—	—	—
Iraq	15,000	15,000	8,250	8,711
Israel	5,000	—	—	—
Jordan	15,000	15,000	8,250	8,711
Kuwait	1,000	—	—	—
Lebanon	10,000	10,000	5,500	7,797
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5,000	5,000	2,750	2,323
Malta	2,500	2,500	1,375	1,452
Morocco	20,000	20,000	14,850	21,539
Oman	4,000	4,000	2,200	1,858
Poland	7,500	7,500	3,300	4,355
Portugal	—	4,000	2,200	2,323
Qatar	1,500	—	—	697
Romania	7,500	7,500	4,125	4,355
Saudi Arabia	10,000	10,000	5,500	4,646
Somalia	15,000	18,250	26,400	33,985
Spain	5,000	—	—	—
Sudan	20,000	33,000	32,175	45,002
Syrian Arab Republic	15,000	15,000	8,250	8,711
Tunisia	15,000	15,000	8,250	8,711
Turkey	20,000	20,000	11,000	13,768
United Arab Emirates	1,000	1,000	550	581
Yemen	15,000	23,750	16,500	26,154
Yugoslavia	7,500	7,500	4,125	4,355
Arab States and Europe subtotals	**309,500**	**334,950**	**242,138**	**293,945**
Total Country IPFs	**1,300,309**	**2,036,056**	**2,164,258**	**2,830,162**
Africa Regional	71,200	109,400	155,870	218,490
Asia and Pacific Regional	40,700	95,700	162,855	204,035
Latin American and Caribbean Regional	61,500	63,000	42,075	55,430
Arab States and Europe Regional	19,700	44,300	40,700	55,535
Regional IPF Totals:	**193,100**	**312,400**	**401,500**	**533,490**
Interregional IPF	22,400	33,600	40,425	53,550
Global IPF	15,500	50,200	63,140	103,700
National Liberation Movements	—	20,500	8,250	11,528
Caribbean Multi-Island	4,489	7,000	2,484	5,651
Unallocated	6,191	2,610	—	—
Grand Totals	**1,541,989**	**2,462,366**	**2,680,057**	**3,538,081**

Executing Agencies of the United Nations Development Programme

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)

Asian Development Bank (AsDB)

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

International Trade Centre (ITC)

Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)

United Nations

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

World Bank (IBRD)

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

World Tourism Organization (WTO)

Other Participating Organizations

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

UNDP Office for Project Services (UNDP/OPS)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (IESA)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

United Nations University (UNU)

World Food Programme (WFP)

UNDP-Administered Funds

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSTD)

United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE)

United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO)

United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

Other Special-Purpose Funds

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